United Nations A/67/L.41

General Assembly

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10 December 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 114
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic,* Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/19 of 28 November 2006, entitled "Commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade", and subsequent resolutions entitled "Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade",

Recalling also the designation of 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade,

Recognizing how little is known about the transatlantic slave trade and its lasting consequences, felt throughout the world, and welcoming the increased attention that the annual commemoration by the General Assembly has brought to the issue, including raising awareness in many States,

Noting the initiatives undertaken by States in reaffirming their commitment to implement paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Durban Declaration of the World

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, aimed at countering the legacy of slavery and contributing to the restoration of the dignity of the victims of slavery and the slave trade,[1]

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 101 of the Durban Declaration, which, inter alia, invited the international community and its members to honour the memory of the victims,

Stressing the importance of educating and informing current and future generations about the causes, consequences and lessons of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

Recalling that the permanent memorial initiative complements the work being done at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Slave Route Project, including its commemorative activities,

1. *Endorses* the initiative of Member States to erect, at a place of prominence at United Nations Headquarters that is easily accessible to delegates, United Nations staff and visitors, a permanent memorial in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade;

2. *Recalls* the establishment of a committee of interested States to oversee the permanent memorial project, drawn from all geographical regions of the world, with Member States from the Caribbean Community and the African Union playing a primary role, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of the Secretariat, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of the New York Public Library and civil society;

3. *Also recalls* the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent memorial, referred to as the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial, administered by the United Nations Office for Partnerships, and notes the current status of contributions to the Trust Fund;[2]

4. *Expresses sincere appreciation* to those Member States that have made contributions to the Trust Fund;

5. *Recognizes* the necessity of sustained voluntary contributions in order to achieve in a timely manner the goal of erecting a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, and in this regard, encourages Member States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a series of activities annually to commemorate the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, including a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters and, as appropriate, activities through the network of United Nations information centres;

7. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in cooperation with the countries concerned and with relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate steps to enhance world

[1] See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

[2] See A/67/161.

public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative, and to facilitate efforts to erect the permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters;

8. *Reiterates its request*, in resolution 64/15 of 16 November 2009, for Member States to develop, in accordance with their national legislation, educational programmes, including through school curricula, designed to educate and inculcate in future generations an understanding of the lessons, history and consequences of slavery and the slave trade, and to provide such information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his report;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the commitment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the permanent memorial initiative, and in this regard, requests increased collaboration with the Permanent Memorial Committee towards the successful conclusion of the international design competition for the permanent memorial;

10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery[3] relating to the diverse educational outreach strategy to increase awareness of and to educate future generations about the causes, consequences, lessons and legacy of the transatlantic slave trade and to communicate the dangers of racism and prejudice, and encourages continued action in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including actions taken by Member States in implementing the present resolution, as well as steps to enhance world public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade".

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[3] A/67/255.

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Agenda item 114
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic,* Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Lebanon, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Vanuatu

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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United Nations A/67/L.42

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 32
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by the Governments of participant States, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

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Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process participant States,

Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries.

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008, 64/109 of 11 December 2009, 65/137 of 16 December 2010 and 66/252 of 25 January 2012, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in

[1] See A/57/489.

diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of the fifty-four Kimberley Process Participants, representing eighty countries, including the twenty-seven members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the outcomes of the tenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process hosted by the United States of America from 27 to 30 November 2012,[2]

Welcoming the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Kimberley Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds, as noted in the Kimberley Process communiqué of 30 November 2012,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[1] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, participants and observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Kimberley Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and act as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts, and calls for the full implementation of existing

[2] See A/67/640.

Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Welcomes* the admission in August 2012 of Cameroon and in November 2012 of Cambodia, Kazakhstan and Panama as full Participants in the Kimberley Process;

4. *Recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

5. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the Kimberley Process, including efforts to examine the application of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

6. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006,[3] the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012,[4] and the decision of the General Council of 11 December 2012 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2018;[5]

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/252, and congratulates the participating Governments, the regional economic integration organization (European Union), the diamond industry and civil society organizations, and the new Observers, namely the Diamond Development Initiative and the African Diamond Producers Association, involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

8. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, participants and observers during 2012 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, foster a sense of ownership by Participants, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Certification Scheme to respond to emerging challenges;

9. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Kimberley Process provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

10. *Expresses appreciation* to Canada, Lebanon, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States of America for receiving review visits in 2012, welcomes the

[3] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/518 (available from http://docsonline.wto.org).

[4] World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/559/Rev.1 (available from http://docsonline.wto.org).

[5] World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/675/Rev.2 (available from http://docsonline.wto.org).

commitment of those countries to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements, and calls upon other participants that have not already done so to make themselves available to receive review visits;

11. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement, and in particular to ensure coordination of Kimberley Process actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement, and acknowledges with appreciation the increased level of collaboration among Participants and with the World Customs Organization in this matter;

12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages all Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and acknowledges the importance of the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Process;

13. *Calls upon* the Participants of the Kimberley Process to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Process, including through the adoption of rules related to non-compliance and statistical anomalies;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of Kimberley Process Participants and Observers to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the Kimberley Process in promoting economic development, particularly in the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector, and encourages an increased focus on issues related to development, including through the work of the Diamond Development Initiative;

16. *Welcomes* the increased focus in 2012 on technical assistance through the creation of a development and assistance section on the Kimberley Process website, the monthly issuance of technical assistance bulletins and the organization of a conference on 7 June 2012 to enhance the development potential of artisanal and small-scale mining;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the continued cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the United Nations on the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2045 (2012) of 26 April 2012 in line with the administrative decision on sharing information with the United Nations,[6] also notes with appreciation the visit by a team of experts from the Kimberley Process Working Group of Diamond Experts to diamond mining areas in Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the mandate from the Security Council Sanctions Committee; and encourages the Kimberley Process Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamond Experts, with the support of the

[6] A/64/559, annex, attachment I.

Friends of Côte d'Ivoire, to continue to actively collaborate with the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, established pursuant to Council resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, and through liaison with Côte d'Ivoire, with the ultimate objective of meeting the preconditions for the lifting of United Nations sanctions on the trade in rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

18. *Notes* the visits made to Côte d'Ivoire in May, August and September 2012 by the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire and, in acknowledging the importance of technical assistance to the Inter-Ministerial Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat, calls upon the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire to provide further assistance and upon the Kimberley Process to support the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to prepare for implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

19. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process, in collaboration with the Panel of Experts on Liberia, whose mandate was extended by the Security Council in its resolution 1903 (2009) of 17 December 2009, to support Liberia's efforts to continue reinforcing its internal controls system and to continue to address the challenges to the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes Liberia's intention to host a review visit in early 2013;

20. *Recognizes* Guinea's commitment to fulfilling the terms of the Swakopmund administrative decision on Guinea (2009) and the support provided to Guinea by Kimberley Process Participants and Observers, notes with satisfaction the efforts by Guinea, the United States Geological Survey and civil society to develop a framework for collaborative, multi-stakeholder monitoring of remote artisanal mining areas, and welcomes the decision by the Kimberley Process plenary to conclude the 2009 administrative decision;[2]

21. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Zimbabwe to resolve concerns about its compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in Marange, Zimbabwe, and notes the decision of the plenary to lift the Kimberley Process special measures under the terms of the administrative decision adopted at the plenary meeting held in Kinshasa in 2011, and recognizes Zimbabwe's commitment to the Process;

22. *Notes* the decision of the plenary regarding the continued participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Kimberley Process, acknowledges the positive step represented by the submissions presented by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in response to the decision of the plenary, and invites the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to continue its efforts to fully reintegrate into the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme through the steps outlined in the Kimberley Process communiqué of 30 November 2012;[2]

23. *Notes with appreciation* the approval, by the plenary, of the administrative decision on selection, engagement and operation of a Kimberley Process administrative support mechanism, with the World Diamond Council acting as host for 2013;[2]

24. *Notes* the discussions during 2012 on the subject of the Kimberley Process reforms and the proposed changes to the definition of "conflict diamonds" among other proposals, also notes that consensus was not reached on whether or not to change the definition of "conflict diamonds", and further notes that the plenary reaffirmed the mandate of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review to continue discussions and consultations on the subject;

25. *Acknowledges* the adoption by the plenary of the Kimberley Process, in addition to the decision mentioned in paragraph 23 above, of four other documents, namely the administrative decision on the data anomalies questionnaire process, the Washington Declaration of 2012 as a complement to the Moscow Declaration of 2005, a revised administrative decision on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme peer review, and the revised guidelines for the Participation Committee in recommending interim measures as regards serious non-compliance with Kimberley Process Certification Scheme minimum requirements;

26. *Notes with appreciation* that the Kimberley Process website, developed by the United States of America with support from the Antwerp World Diamond Centre, has been enhanced significantly to make it a more efficient and effective system;

27. *Notes* ongoing work on the guidelines on bilateral reconciliation and the methodology analysis review document within the Kimberley Process;

28. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and welcomes the commitment of the plenary to continue its constructive engagement with civil society in recognition of the role that civil society plays in the Kimberley Process;

29. *Encourages* further improvement of the enforcement of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes the new efforts made to increase information-sharing and collaboration in enforcement;

30. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that the United States of America, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2012, has made to curb the trade in conflict diamonds, welcomes the selection of South Africa as the incoming Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2013, and notes with appreciation the offer by China to serve as the incoming Vice-Chair for 2013;

31. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the Process;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 32
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 9
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Cape Verde,* China and Timor-Leste: draft resolution

Inclusion of South Sudan in the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Republic of South Sudan became a member of the United Nations on 14 July 2011,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/32 of 27 July 2012,

Noting that the Republic of South Sudan has given its consent to be included in the list of least developed countries,

Endorses the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that the Republic of South Sudan be added to the list of least developed countries.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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Agenda item 9
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Cape Verde,* China and Timor-Leste: draft resolution

Inclusion of South Sudan in the list of least developed countries

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolution 66/226 of 23 December 2011 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace and its other related resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 64/14 of 10 November 2009, on the Alliance of Civilizations, in which it welcomed efforts to promote greater understanding and respect among people from different civilizations, cultures and religions,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution that interreligious and intercultural dialogue can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Noting that interreligious and intercultural dialogue has made significant contributions to mutual understanding, tolerance and respect, as well as to the promotion of a culture of peace and an improvement of overall relations among people from different cultural and religious backgrounds and among nations,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Bearing in mind that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversities contributes towards peace, mutual understanding and friendship among

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

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people of different cultures and nations and that these diversities should be made part of intercultural and interreligious dialogue efforts, as appropriate,

Emphasizing the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard noting the close links between cultural diversity, dialogue and development,

Noting the various initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels for enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated,

Welcoming the inauguration of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, initiated by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, established on the basis of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and acknowledging the important role that the Centre is expected to play as a platform for the enhancement of interreligious and intercultural dialogue,

Acknowledging the tenth anniversary of the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity,[2] and welcoming the commemoration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures in 2010 and the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-sixth session of resolution 40, entitled "Proclamation of an international decade for the rapprochement of cultures (2013-2022),"[3]

Encouraging activities aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue in order to enhance peace and social stability, respect for diversity and mutual respect in diverse communities and to create, at the global level, and also at the regional, national and local levels, an environment conducive to peace and mutual understanding,

Recognizing the contributions of the media and of new information and communications technology to changing peoples' perceptions of different cultures and religions, including through the promotion of dialogue,

Reaffirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders, including young men and women as relevant actors, in interreligious and intercultural dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at various levels which aims to challenge preconceived ideas and improve mutual understanding,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace and the need for voices of moderation from all religions and beliefs to work together in order to build a more secure and peaceful world,

1. *Reaffirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

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[2] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. I and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[3] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Session, Paris, 25 October-10 November 2011*, vol. I and corrigenda, *Resolutions*, chap. V.

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on intercultural and interreligious dialogue;[4]

3. *Notes* the continuing work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on intercultural and interreligious dialogue and its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes in particular the adoption of its new programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence and its focus on concrete actions at the global, regional and subregional levels;

4. *Takes note* of the positive outcomes of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010, which contributed towards an environment conducive to harmonious coexistence and congenial interaction within and among diversified societies;

5. *Proclaims* the period 2013-2022 as the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures, calls upon Member States to utilize this opportunity to enhance their activities relating to interreligious and intercultural dialogue, promoting tolerance and mutual understanding, and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this context to be the lead agency in the United Nations system;

6. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

7. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Seventh Interfaith Dialogue of the Asia-Europe Meeting, on harnessing the benefits and addressing the challenges of migration through interfaith and intercultural dialogue, held in the Philippines in 2011;

8. *Underlines* the importance of moderation as a value within societies for countering extremism in all its aspects and for further contributing to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts by the media to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, encourages the further promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but that these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

10. *Also welcomes* the efforts to use information and communications technology, including the Internet, to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, and in this regard acknowledges with appreciation the establishment by

[4] A/67/283.

the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries of the Interfaith Dialogue e-Portal[5] pursuant to commitments made during the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, held in Manila from 16 to 18 March 2010, and encourages relevant stakeholders to utilize the opportunity to disseminate their best practices and experiences on interreligious and intercultural dialogue by contributing to the Interfaith Dialogue e-Portal;

11. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held in New York on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an enhanced process of dialogue among world religions;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of interreligious dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development, and calls upon Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and social stability and the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Also recognizes* the efforts by relevant stakeholders to foster peaceful and harmonious coexistence within societies by promoting respect for religious and cultural diversity, including by engendering sustained and robust interaction among various segments of society;

14. *Acknowledges* the active engagement of the United Nations system with faith-based organizations in the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and in bringing together people of different faiths to discuss common issues and objectives;

15. *Also acknowledges* the important role of civil society, including academia, in fostering interreligious and intercultural dialogue, and encourages support for practical measures that mobilize civil society, including building capacities, opportunities and frameworks for cooperation;

16. *Invites* Member States to further promote reconciliation to help to ensure durable peace and sustained development, including through reconciliatory measures and acts of service and by encouraging forgiveness and compassion among individuals;

17. *Recognizes* that the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat plays a valuable role as focal point within the Secretariat on the issue, and encourages it to continue to interact and coordinate with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and coordinate their contribution to the intergovernmental process aimed at promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] www.naminterfaithdialogue.com.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Grenada, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Turkmenistan

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Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Albania, Australia, Chile, Croatia, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine: draft resolution

International Day of Charity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which states that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling the goals and objectives of the Declaration[2] and Programme of Action[3] on a Culture of Peace,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Reaffirming also the recognition, set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit, of the fundamental value of solidarity to international relations in the twenty-first century,

Deeply concerned that poverty persists in all countries of the world, particularly in developing countries, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 53/243 A.
[3] Resolution 53/243 B.
[4] See resolution 55/2.

12-64506 (E) 131212

Please recycle

Recognizing the work done by Member States and the United Nations system and the role of charity, in the struggle to overcome poverty, in alleviating humanitarian crises and human suffering within and among nations,

Affirming that charity may contribute to the promotion of dialogue among people from different civilizations, cultures and religions, as well as of solidarity and mutual understanding,

Recognizing the efforts of charitable organizations and individuals, including the work of Mother Teresa,

1. *Decides* to designate 5 September as the International Day of Charity;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to commemorate the International Day of Charity in an appropriate manner, by encouraging charity, including through education and public awareness-raising activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997 proclaiming 2000 the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998 proclaiming the period 2001-2010 the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children

[1] Resolution 53/243 A.
[2] Resolution 53/243 B.

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of the World, and resolutions 56/5 of 5 November 2001, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, 58/11 of 10 November 2003, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, 60/3 of 20 October 2005, 61/45 of 4 December 2006, 62/89 of 17 December 2007, 63/113 of 5 December 2008, 64/80 of 7 December 2009, 65/11 of 23 November 2010 and 66/116 of 12 December 2011, adopted under its agenda item entitled "Culture of Peace",

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

Taking note of the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly,[4]

Welcoming the observance of 2 October as the International Day of Non-Violence, as proclaimed by the United Nations,[5]

Recognizing that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, the prevention of conflicts, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to the culture of peace,

Recognizing also the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, of choosing negotiations over confrontation and of working together and not against each other,

Welcoming the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/116 and transmitted by the Secretary-General,[6]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on intercultural and interreligious dialogue,[7]

Recalling the proclamation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 21 February as the International Mother Language Day, which aims at protecting, promoting and preserving linguistic and cultural diversity, and multilingualism, in order to foster and enrich a culture of peace, social harmony, cross-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding,

Expressing its appreciation for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting a culture of peace through a number of practical projects in the areas of youth, education, media and migrations, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, foundations and civil society groups, as well as media and corporate leaders,

Welcoming the successful holding on 14 September 2012 of the first-ever High-level Forum on the Culture of Peace of the General Assembly, convened by its President, and the wide-ranging partnership and inclusive collaboration among

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[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] See resolution 60/1.
[5] See resolution 61/271.
[6] See A/67/284.
[7] A/67/283.

Member States, international organizations and civil society, as evidenced at the Forum,

Welcoming also the high-level debate organized at United Nations Headquarters by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to mark the observance of the International Day of Peace on 21 September 2012,

Welcoming further the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-sixth session of a programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence, and noting that the objectives of that programme of action are in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly,

Encouraging the continued and increasing efforts and activities on the part of civil society organizations throughout the world in advancing the culture of peace as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[2] is to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and calls upon all concerned to renew their attention to this objective;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

3. *Invites* the entities of the United Nations system, within their existing mandates, to integrate, as appropriate, the eight action areas of the Programme of Action into their programmes of activities, focusing on promoting a culture of peace and non-violence at the regional, national and international levels;

4. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for which the promotion of a culture of peace is the expression of its fundamental mandate, for further strengthening the activities it has undertaken to promote a culture of peace;

5. *Commends* the practical initiatives and actions by relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the University for Peace, as well as their activities, in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;

6. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to promote peacebuilding activities and advance a culture of peace and non-violence in post-conflict peacebuilding efforts at the country level;

7. *Urges* the appropriate authorities to provide age-appropriate education, in children's schools, that includes lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active citizenship, human rights and the promotion of a culture of peace;

8. *Encourages* the involvement of media, especially the mass media, in promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people;

9. *Commends* civil society, non-governmental organizations and young people for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including through their campaign to raise awareness on a culture of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

10. *Encourages* civil society and non-governmental organizations to further strengthen their efforts to promote a culture of peace, inter alia, by adopting their own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action;

11. *Welcomes* the decision, taken on 10 November 2011, by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to proclaim 30 April as International Jazz Day, and calls upon Member States to participate actively in the celebration of International Jazz Day in order to develop and increase intercultural exchanges and understanding between cultures for the purpose of mutual comprehension and tolerance;

12. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in mobilizing all relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations system in support of cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace, and invites the Organization to continue to enhance communication and outreach, including through the culture of peace website;[8]

13. *Invites* Member States, all parts of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, including the International Day of Peace Non-Governmental Organization Committee at the United Nations, to accord increasing attention to their observance of the International Day of Peace on 21 September each year as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum, as appropriate and within existing resources, devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action, on or around 13 September;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, in consultation with the Member States and taking into account the observations of civil society organizations, to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness of the Programme of Action and its eight areas of action aimed at their implementation;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on actions undertaken to implement the present resolution and on heightened activities by the United Nations and its affiliated

[8] www3.unesco.org/iycp/.

agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Myanmar, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Seychelles, Suriname, Tunisia and Vanuatu

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 29
People's empowerment and a peace-centric development model

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Uganda: draft resolution

People's empowerment and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/224 of 22 December 2011 on people's empowerment and development,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern about the crippling effects of poverty, inequality and disparity all over the globe, and recognizing that people should be the key focus of plans, programmes and policies, at all levels,

Recognizing that the empowerment of people is essential to achieving development,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, in articulating the linkages between people's empowerment and development,

1. *Notes* the proposal of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh on integrating the interlinked and mutually reinforcing elements of people's empowerment and development, expressed as eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing inequality, mitigating deprivation, creating jobs for all, including excluded people, accelerating human development and fighting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with international law;

2. *Expresses appreciation* to the Government of Bangladesh for organizing the International Conference on People's Empowerment and Development, held in Dhaka on 5 and 6 August 2012, and takes note of the views expressed by participating Member States at the Conference, as reflected in the Chair's summary;

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3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the high-level panel on the theme "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all", which will hold its discussions during the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development in 2013;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include information relevant to the present resolution in his report to the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals up until 2015.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 29
People's empowerment and a peace-centric development model

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Uganda: draft resolution

People's empowerment and development

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Guinea, Malaysia, Niger and Nigeria

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Please recycle

United Nations A/67/L.48

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20 (a)*
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which it endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want":[1]

(a) Decides to establish the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals called for in paragraph 248 of the outcome document;

(b) Welcomes the membership of the Open Working Group as designated by the five United Nations regional groups and as listed in the annex to the present decision;

(c) Invites the Open Working Group, when developing its working methods, to ensure that the sessions of the Open Working Group shall, on a regular basis, be open to the participation of and contribution by all Member States and to the presentation of proposals by them; it shall also ensure the participation, in accordance with applicable rules, of observers having received a standing invitation to participate in the work of the General Assembly, as well as ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience;

(d) Also invites the Open Working Group to reflect contributions from and interact with the whole membership in the process of preparing its report containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session.

* In order for the General Assembly to take action on the present proposal, it will be necessary to resume consideration of sub-item (a) of agenda item 20 and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

[1] Resolution 66/288.

Please recycle

Annex

Membership of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

1. Algeria/Egypt/Morocco/Tunisia
2. Ghana
3. Benin
4. Kenya
5. United Republic of Tanzania
6. Congo
7. [*]
8. Nauru/Palau/Papua New Guinea
9. Bhutan/Thailand/Viet Nam
10. India/Pakistan/Sri Lanka
11. China/Kazakhstan/Indonesia
12. Cyprus/Singapore/United Arab Emirates
13. Bangladesh/Republic of Korea/Saudi Arabia
14. Iran (Islamic Republic of)/Japan/Nepal
15. Colombia/Guatemala
16. Bahamas/Barbados
17. Guyana/Haiti/Trinidad and Tobago
18. Mexico/Peru
19. Brazil/Nicaragua
20. Argentina/Bolivia (Plurinational State of)/Ecuador
21. Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
22. Canada/Israel/United States of America
23. Denmark/Ireland/Norway
24. France/Germany/Switzerland
25. Italy/Spain/Turkey
26. Hungary
27. Belarus/Serbia
28. Bulgaria/Croatia
29. Montenegro/Slovenia
30. Poland/Romania

* Member State to be nominated upon communication by the African Group.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 16
The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay: draft resolution

The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/48 of 29 November 2000, 57/12 of 14 November 2002, 62/213 of 21 December 2007 and 65/120 of 10 December 2010,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[1]

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being and that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal by itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing that the well-being of people and the full development of their potential is pivotal to sustainable development, and convinced of the urgency of international cooperation towards that end,

Deeply concerned about persistent and considerable disparities between rich and poor, both within and among countries, and about the adverse implications of these disparities for the promotion of human development throughout the world,

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Please recycle

Taking account of the significance of inequality in the global development agenda and the importance of continued efforts to strive for inclusive and equitable development approaches to overcome poverty and inequality,

Taking note of the work of the United Nations system and other actors in taking better account of inequality,

Stressing the multidimensional nature of inequality and unequal access to social and economic opportunities and their complex interrelationship with efforts to eradicate poverty, and promote sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable development, and the full enjoyment of human rights, especially for those people living in situations of vulnerability,

Concerned by the prevalence of gender inequality in various forms worldwide, which is often expressed in poorer outcomes for women relative to men on many social development indicators,

Considering that inequality continues to pose major barriers to attaining the Millennium Development Goals and that efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, often take inadequate account of the relationship and impact of inequality on economic and social development,

Reaffirming the need to achieve sustainable development by, inter alia, promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, fostering equitable social development and inclusion,[2] and promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems,

Recognizing the need to encourage coherent and complementary policies to reduce inequality, their mainstreaming into the activities of United Nations organizations and programmes, and more effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,[3]

Recognizing also the action already under way by all Member States, the United Nations system and other international, regional and national forums and organizations and the progress made to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Underlines* the continued relevance of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the commitments set out therein, including the Millennium Development Goals, which have raised awareness and continue to generate real and important development gains, have played a vital role in shaping a broad development vision and constitute the overarching framework for the development activities of the United Nations, and strongly reiterates its determination to ensure the timely and full implementation of those outcomes and commitments;

3. *Recognizes* that the increased pace of globalization and growing interdependence have heightened the importance of international cooperation and

[2] Ibid., para. 4.
[3] See A/67/394, para. 60.
[4] A/67/394.

multilateralism in meeting global challenges and solving common problems, including those that have arisen from the uneven impact of globalization on development and human well-being;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to promote human well-being and the full realization of human potential;

5. *Reaffirms* that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that there is no one-size-fits-all approach, and reiterates that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized; domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economic system and therefore the effective use of trade and investment opportunities can help countries to fight poverty, and development efforts at the national level need to be supported by an enabling national and international environment that complements national actions and strategies;

6. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, to mobilizing domestic resources, fostering international financial flows, assuring long-term investment in human capital and infrastructure, promoting international trade as an engine for economic growth and development and increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief, and to enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems;

7. *Recognizes* that inequality within and among countries is a concern for all countries regardless of their level of development and that it represents a growing challenge with multiple implications for the realization of economic and social potential and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also recognizes* the need to continue and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and reiterates the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Further recognizes* that attention must be focused on the particular needs of the people in developing countries and on the large and increasing economic and social inequality that exists, and further recognizes that disparities both within and among countries, including between developed and developing countries and inequality between the rich and the poor and between rural and urban populations, inter alia, remain persistent and significant and need to be addressed;

10. *Recognizes* that the eradication of poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa, in the least developed countries, and in some middle-income countries, and underlines the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, including full, productive employment generation and decent work for all;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of efforts to address all aspects and dimensions of inequality;

12. *Stresses* the critical need for the expansion of and access to education and training, and encourages programmes to promote universal access to secondary education and to expand access to quality higher education, which is relevant to the needs of the labour market, in accordance with each country's specific realities and development challenges;

13. *Invites* Member States to adopt a multisectoral approach and to work on determinants of health within sectors including, as appropriate, through the health in all policies approach, while taking into consideration the social, environmental and economic determinants of health, with a view to reducing health inequities and enabling sustainable development, and stresses the urgent need to act on social determinants for the final push towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

14. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders where applicable, to plan or pursue the transition of their health systems towards universal coverage, while continuing to invest in and strengthen health-delivery systems to increase and safeguard the range and quality of services and to adequately meet the health needs of the population;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to pursue ambitious efforts to address inequality;

16. *Recognizes* the efforts of many countries in addressing inequality, and acknowledges the need for strengthened international efforts to complement national efforts in this area;

17. *Encourages* Member States in their efforts to address inequality and in partnership with relevant stakeholders to consider, as appropriate, inter alia, programmes to promote the participation and empowerment of all members of society, implementing social protection floors or extending the scope of existing social protection programmes;

18. *Urges* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection that support labour-market participation and address and reduce inequality and social exclusion and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, and urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, including the implementation of social protection floors which can provide a systemic base for addressing poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard, takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its one hundred and first session on 14 June 2012;

19. *Encourages* greater consideration of the impact of social and economic inequality in development, including in the design and implementation of development strategies, and in this regard also encourages further analytical and empirical research, in particular by the relevant institutions of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions and other national and international organizations;

20. *Also encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the need to reduce inequality in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

21. *Recognizes* that regional, subregional and interregional cooperation can facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience and promote the most effective use of resources aimed at achieving human development and reducing inequality;

22. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, within existing resources, and in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, an informal thematic debate to address the issue of inequality in 2013;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order".

United Nations A/67/L.49/Add.1

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 16
The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay: draft resolution

The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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United Nations A/67/L.50

General Assembly

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19 December 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 70 (a)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Algeria:* draft resolution

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Reaffirming further the Hyogo Declaration,[1] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[2] and the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[3] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, and bearing in mind that the implementation of the Framework is coming to an end in 2015,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

12-65802 (E) 201212

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Taking note with appreciation of the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action,[4] and welcoming the upcoming fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, and the 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction,

Recognizing that the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be convened in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and to adopt a framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015,

Emphasizing the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing also that the affected State has the primary responsibility in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations in mitigating the consequences of natural disasters,

Emphasizing further the primary responsibility of each State to undertake disaster risk reduction, including through the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, as well as response and early recovery efforts, in order to minimize the impact of natural disasters, while recognizing the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected countries which may have limited capacities in this regard,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity to deal with the consequences of natural disasters, given the effects of global challenges, including the impact of climate change, the ongoing adverse impact of the global financial and economic crisis and the negative impact of excessively volatile food prices on food security and nutrition, and other key factors that exacerbate the vulnerability of populations and exposure to natural hazards and the impact of natural disasters,

Expressing its deep concern also that rural and urban poor communities in the developing world are the hardest hit by the effects of increased disaster risk,

Acknowledging the impacts of rapid urbanization in the context of natural disasters and that urban disaster preparedness and responses require appropriate disaster risk reduction strategies, including in urban planning, and early recovery strategies implemented from the initial stage of relief operations, as well as mitigation, rehabilitation and sustainable development strategies,

Noting that local communities are the first responders in most disasters, underlining the critical role played by in-country capacities in disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, as well as response and recovery, and acknowledging the need to support efforts of Member States to develop and enhance national and local capacities which are fundamental to improving the overall delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing the high numbers of persons affected by natural disasters, including in this respect internally displaced persons, and the need to address the humanitarian and development needs arising from internal displacement throughout the world owing to natural disasters, and encouraging all relevant actors to consider

[4] Geneva, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, March 2011.

making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[5] when dealing with situations of internal displacement,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all their phases, in particular in preparedness, response and the early recovery phase, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by disaster,

Recognizing the progress made by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) in its mission, encouraging Member States to provide all support necessary, on a voluntary basis, to UN-SPIDER, including financial support, to enable it to carry out its workplan for 2012-2013, and reiterating the importance of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services for all countries and by facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Taking note of the progress in the establishment of the Global Framework for Climate Services to develop and provide science-based climate information and prediction for climate risk management and for adaptation to climate variability and change, and looking forward to its implementation,

Welcoming the important role played by Member States, including developing countries, that have granted necessary and continued generous assistance to countries and peoples stricken by natural disasters,

Recognizing the significant role played by national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, disaster response, rehabilitation and development,

Emphasizing the need to address vulnerability and to integrate disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, into all phases of natural disaster management, post-natural disaster recovery and development planning, through close collaboration of all relevant actors and sectors,

Reaffirming that strengthening resilience contributes to withstanding, adapting to and quickly recovering from disasters,

Recognizing that efforts to achieve economic growth, sustainable development and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be adversely affected by natural disasters, and noting the positive contribution that those efforts can make in strengthening the resilience of populations to such disasters,

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of short- and medium-term recovery leading to long-term development and that certain emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

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[5] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

Emphasizing, in this context, the important role of development organizations and other relevant stakeholders in supporting national efforts to mitigate the consequences of natural disasters,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* at the increasing impact of natural disasters, resulting in massive losses of life and property worldwide, in particular in vulnerable societies lacking adequate capacity to mitigate effectively the long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences of natural disasters;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to accelerate the full implementation of the Hyogo Declaration[1] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[2] in particular those commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to promote and strengthen disaster preparedness activities at all levels, in particular in hazard-prone areas, and encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to increase funding and cooperation for disaster risk reduction activities, including disaster preparedness;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, where required, and to continue to implement effectively, necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into development planning, and in this regard requests the international community to continue to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

6. *Acknowledges* that climate change, among other factors, contributes to environmental degradation and to the increase in the intensity and frequency of climate and extreme weather events, both of which amplify disaster risk, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as relevant regional, subregional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including through the provision of technology and support for capacity-building in developing countries;

7. *Welcomes* the growing number of initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels to promote the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to review and strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account the Guidelines, as appropriate, and welcomes the recent efforts of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian

[6] A/67/363.

Affairs of the Secretariat and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop a model act on the subject;

8. *Also welcomes* the effective cooperation among the affected States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and civil society, in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout relief operations and medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

9. *Reiterates* the commitment to support, as a matter of priority, the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to reduce risks, prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters and mitigate their impact;

10. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen early warning systems, disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities to continue to support national efforts in this regard;

11. *Also urges* Member States to improve their response to early warning information in order to ensure that early warning leads to early action, and encourages all stakeholders to support the efforts of Member States in this regard;

12. *Encourages* Member States to consider elaborating and presenting to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat their national platforms for disaster reduction in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action, and also encourages States to cooperate with each other to reach this objective;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of applying a multi-hazard approach to preparedness, and encourages Member States, taking into account their specific circumstances, and the United Nations system to continue to apply the approach to their preparedness activities, including by giving due regard to, inter alia, secondary environmental hazards stemming from industrial and technological accidents;

14. *Stresses* that, to increase further the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, particular international cooperation efforts should be undertaken to enhance and broaden further the utilization of national and local capacities and, where appropriate, of regional and subregional capacities for disaster preparedness and response, which may be made available in closer proximity to the site of a disaster, and more efficiently and at lower cost;

15. *Also stresses*, in this context, the importance of strengthening international cooperation, particularly through the effective use of multilateral mechanisms, in the timely provision of humanitarian assistance through all phases of a disaster, from relief and recovery to development, including the provision of adequate resources;

16. *Encourages* all Member States to facilitate, to the extent possible, the transit of emergency humanitarian assistance and development assistance, provided in the context of international efforts, including in the phase from relief to

development, in full accordance with the provisions of resolution 46/182 and the annex thereto, and in full respect of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law;

17. *Reaffirms* the leading role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs as the focal point within the overall United Nations system for advocacy for and coordination of humanitarian assistance among United Nations humanitarian organizations and other humanitarian partners;

18. *Welcomes* the important contribution of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system to the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in supporting Member States, upon their request, and the United Nations system in preparedness and humanitarian response, and encourages the continued incorporation into this mechanism of experts from developing countries that are prone to natural disasters;

19. *Also welcomes* the important contribution of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group to the effectiveness of international urban search and rescue assistance, and encourages Member States to continue to support the Advisory Group, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002;

20. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to consider the specific and differentiated consequences of natural disasters in both rural and urban areas when designing and implementing disaster risk reduction, prevention and mitigation, preparedness, humanitarian assistance and early recovery strategies, giving special emphasis to addressing the needs of those living in rural and urban poor areas prone to natural disasters;

21. *Welcomes* the recent efforts by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to build partnerships with regional organizations and the private sector, and encourages Member States and the United Nations system to continue to strengthen partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels in support of national efforts in situations of natural disasters, in order to cooperate effectively in providing humanitarian assistance to those in need and ensure that their collaborative efforts adhere to the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence;

22. *Recognizes* that information and telecommunication technology can play an important role in disaster response, encourages Member States to develop emergency response telecommunication capacities, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of developing countries in this area, where needed, including in the recovery phase, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not acceded to or ratified the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations[7] to consider doing so;

23. *Encourages* the further use of space-based and ground-based remote-sensing technologies, including as provided by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as well as the sharing of geographical data, for the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters, where appropriate, and invites

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2296, No. 40906.

Member States to continue to provide their support to the consolidation of the United Nations capability in the area of satellite-derived geographical information for early warning, preparedness, response and early recovery;

24. *Recognizes* the opportunities for new technologies, when utilized in a coordinated fashion and based on humanitarian principles, potentially to improve the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian response, and encourages Member States, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to consider engaging, inter alia, with the volunteer and technical communities in order to make use of the variety of data and information available during emergencies and disaster risk efforts;

25. *Encourages* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and international financial institutions to enhance the global capacity for sustainable post-disaster recovery in areas such as coordination with traditional and non-traditional partners, identification and dissemination of lessons learned, development of common tools and mechanisms for recovery needs assessment, strategy development and programming, and incorporation of risk reduction into all recovery processes, and welcomes the ongoing efforts to this end;

26. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations system to support national initiatives that address the possible differentiated impacts of natural disasters on the affected population, including through the collection and analysis of data disaggregated, inter alia, by sex, age and disability, using, inter alia, the existing information provided by States, and through the development of tools, methods and procedures that will result in more timely and useful initial needs assessments;

27. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

28. *Encourages* Member States to take steps to develop or to improve data collection and analysis and to facilitate the exchange of information with humanitarian organizations of the United Nations, in order to support preparedness efforts and to improve the effectiveness of a needs-based humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations system, as appropriate, and other relevant actors to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to build local and national capacities for data collection and analysis;

29. *Stresses* the importance of the full and equal participation of women in decision-making and of gender mainstreaming in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery strategies, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue ensuring that gender mainstreaming is better taken into account in all aspects of humanitarian responses and activities;

30. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to identify and improve the dissemination of best practices for improving disaster preparedness, response and early recovery and to scale up successful local initiatives, as appropriate;

31. *Requests* the United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to improve their coordination of disaster recovery efforts, from relief to development, inter alia, by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster preparedness, resilience-building and recovery, in support of national authorities, and by ensuring that development actors participate in strategic planning at an early stage;

32. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other humanitarian actors to improve the dissemination of tools and services to support enhanced disaster risk reduction, in particular preparedness, and early recovery;

33. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen tools and mechanisms to ensure that early recovery needs and support are integrated into the planning and implementation of disaster preparedness, humanitarian response and development cooperation activities, as appropriate;

34. *Encourages* the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations to continue their efforts to mainstream early recovery into humanitarian programming, acknowledges that early recovery is an important step towards resilience-building and should receive further funding, and encourages the provision of timely, flexible and predictable funding for early recovery, including through established and complementary humanitarian and development instruments;

35. *Stresses* the need to strengthen resilience at all levels, and in this regard encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant actors to support efforts, as appropriate, to integrate resilience in humanitarian and development programming;

36. *Encourages* the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian and development actors to support humanitarian coordinators and resident coordinators, in order to strengthen their capacity, inter alia, to support the host Government in implementing preparedness measures and to coordinate preparedness activities of country teams in support of national efforts, and encourages the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to further strengthen the ability to quickly and flexibly deploy humanitarian professionals to support Governments and country teams in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;

37. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize adequate, flexible and sustainable resources for recovery, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities in order to ensure predictable and timely access to resources for humanitarian assistance in emergencies resulting from disasters associated with natural hazards;

38. *Welcomes* the achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund and its contribution to the promotion and enhancement of early humanitarian response, calls upon all Member States and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider increasing voluntary contributions to the Fund, including, when possible, through multi-year and early commitments, and emphasizes that contributions should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

39. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction and building of resilience to disasters within the post-2015 development

agenda and promoting a complementary and coherent approach between that agenda and the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

40. *Invites* Member States, the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider voluntary contributions to other humanitarian funding mechanisms;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development.

United Nations A/67/L.51

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 124
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The General Assembly, having considered the letter dated 27 November 2012 from the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 31 October 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda,[1] and taking note of the letter dated 21 December 2012 from the President of the Security Council drawing the attention of the President of the Assembly to the text of Council resolution 2080 (2012) of 12 December 2012,[2] decides to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Criminal Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation)
Andrésia Vaz (Senegal).

[1] A/67/602-S/2012/893.
[2] A/67/652.

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United Nations A/67/L.52

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 125
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The General Assembly, having considered the letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 29 October 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,[1] and taking note of the letter dated 21 December 2012 from the President of the Security Council drawing the attention of the President of the Assembly to the text of Council resolution 2081 (2012) of 17 December 2012:[2]

(a) Requests the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work as expeditiously as possible with the aim of facilitating the closure of the Tribunal, taking into account Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, in which the Council requested the International Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014, and recognizes that concerns have been expressed that its current trial and appeal schedules go beyond that date;

(b) Requests the International Tribunal to present, by 15 April 2013, a consolidated comprehensive plan on the completion strategy, closure and transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, as recommended by the Board of Auditors, and updated and detailed schedules for each of the individual cases with a timeline for each procedural part of the case;

(c) Decides to examine the consolidated comprehensive plan referred to in subparagraph (b) above before 30 June 2013 with a view to considering what further recommendations should be made to facilitate the progress of the International

[1] A/67/574-S/2012/845.
[2] A/67/653.

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Tribunal towards completion, closure and transition to the Mechanism as soon as possible, as requested in resolution 1966 (2010), which could include recommendations on all possible measures to scrutinize the operation and functioning of the Tribunal with the objective of ensuring the most efficient use of the Tribunal's resources and the completion of the Tribunal's mandate;

(d) Underlines that States should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, including through the provision of information to assist the Tribunal in its work, as well as with the Mechanism;

(e) Decides to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Carmel Agius (Malta)
Liu Daqun (China)
Theodor Meron (United States of America)
Fausto Pocar (Italy)
Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)

(f) Decides to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)
Guy Delvoie (Belgium)
Burton Hall (Bahamas)
Christoph Flügge (Germany)
O-Gon Kwon (Republic of Korea)
Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa)
Howard Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Alphons Orie (Netherlands)

(g) Decides to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 1 June 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Elizabeth Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)
Michèle Picard (France)
Árpád Prandler (Hungary)
Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland)

(h) Decides to extend the term of office of ad litem Judge Frederik Harhoff (Denmark), who is a member of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which he is assigned, if sooner;

(i) Decides to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner:

Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)
Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)
Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (e)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Finland, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/8 of 16 October 1991, 49/141 of 20 December 1994, 51/16 of 11 November 1996, 53/17 of 29 October 1998, 55/17 of 7 November 2000, 57/41 of 21 November 2002, 59/138 of 10 December 2004, 61/50 of 4 December 2006, 63/34 of 26 November 2008 and 65/242 of 24 December 2010,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the States members of the Caribbean Community to the United Nations as a principal forum for multilateral cooperation,

Recalling the signing on 27 May 1997 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community of a cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the two organizations,

Bearing in mind, in this regard, the cooperation activities undertaken by the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in fields related to the prevention and eradication of the illicit trade in narcotic drugs, small arms and light weapons, the safety and management of stockpiles and the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the prohibition and restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons,

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Recalling the fruitful and action-oriented exchanges that have taken place recently between the two organizations, including contacts between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, and also between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008, it recognized the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, and mindful of the critical importance of the Caribbean Sea to the economic and social development and environmental well-being of the region, including in the areas of tourism, trade, commerce and the marine sector,

Bearing in mind also the support that Caribbean States have received from the United Nations in their efforts to advance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[1]

Noting the support that the United Nations Environment Programme has been extending for the implementation of the environmental and sustainable development programmes of the Caribbean Community, including its close collaboration with the Sustainable Development Unit of the Caribbean Community Secretariat, and related national and regional institutions,

Expressing appreciation, in this context, for the technical role of the United Nations Environment Programme in building cooperation linkages among the small island developing States of the Caribbean Community, and in facilitating the assessment by them of the implications of their adaptation to climate change, which will guide future United Nations Environment Programme climate change programmes in the region,

Taking note of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2] in which Heads of State and Government recognized the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirmed their commitment to urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and taking note also of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] held on 24 and 25 September 2010 in New York,

Noting that the Caribbean region is the second most hazard-prone region in the world, with frequent exposure to devastating natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and concerned that their increased

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[1] See *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] See resolution 65/2.

frequency, intensity and destructive power continue to pose a challenge to the development of the region,

Recalling the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 as well as the subsequent passage of tropical storms and hurricanes which caused loss of life and widespread damage to agriculture, infrastructure and personal property, and stressing the urgent need for renewed and sustained attention to the critical situation in Haiti and to fulfil the pledges made to assist Haiti in its long-term recovery and sustainable development initiatives,

Noting that in 2010, 2011 and 2012 States members of the Caribbean Community, including the Bahamas, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, were severely affected, in varying degrees of intensity, by natural disasters which caused significant loss of life and extensive damage to infrastructure, with consequent negative effects on the development efforts of the countries affected,

Noting with appreciation the robust support and encouragement that the United Nations continues to give to the Pan-Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS as it continues to perform its role as the regional response mechanism for reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS through a system of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support,

Noting with appreciation also the number of consultations and information exchanges that have been taking place between officials of the two organizations aimed at strengthening their bilateral cooperation in such areas as combating crime and armed violence, and drug abuse control,

Expressing deep concern about the persistent challenges posed by an international environment characterized by, inter alia, ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services, food insecurity, the increased incidence of natural disasters and environmental challenges, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously exacerbated the challenges for the development efforts of the countries of the Caribbean Community,

Recalling the initiative of the States members of the Caribbean Community for the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases on 19 and 20 September 2011,

Affirming the need to further strengthen the cooperation that already exists between entities of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community in the areas of sustainable development, political and humanitarian affairs and security,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[4] in particular paragraphs 36 to 48 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant

[4] A/67/280.

regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;

3. *Notes* the recent engagements between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to continue to promote and expand cooperation within their respective mandates so as to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives and to seek answers to global challenges, including climate change, disaster relief and preparedness, socioeconomic challenges including poverty, and transnational organized crime;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the particular vulnerabilities of the States members of the Caribbean Community, to intensify their assistance to those States to enable them to address the diverse challenges that these vulnerabilities pose to achieving sustainable development;

6. *Welcomes* the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[5] adopted by consensus, and in particular the acknowledgement of non-communicable diseases as a development challenge and the commitment to coordinated, multi-sectoral approaches, development of national plans, prioritization of prevention by addressing common risk factors, development of voluntary targets, strengthening of national health systems, including the provision of universal coverage, and promotion of increased access to medicines;

7. *Stresses* the importance of greater international solidarity, cooperation and assistance in accelerating the implementation of multi-sectoral national plans and of giving due consideration to non-communicable diseases as a development priority in the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

8. *Expresses appreciation* for the robust partnership arrangements between the Caribbean Community and the World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization in addressing non-communicable diseases, and commends the valuable supportive role being played by the World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization through the provision of technical and other resources to the Community in its effort to establish and operationalize the Caribbean Public Health Agency as a mechanism for cooperation and coordination across the region on public health policy;

9. *Also expresses appreciation* for the active cooperation existing between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, particularly in improving the capacity of the Community in gathering and analysing data and in deepening its analysis of the intraregional and external trade of the Community, as well as in elaborating on the concept of vulnerability in the context of the graduation of some of its member States;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the existing cooperation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Caribbean Community, and calls for further deepening of that cooperation in areas such as the

[5] Resolution 66/2, annex.

contribution of information and communications technology to education, the protection of world heritage sites in the Community, the challenge of male academic underachievement and the role of cultural industries to the economies of the States of the region;

11. *Also notes with appreciation* the commitment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the permanent memorial initiative, jointly led by the States members of the Caribbean Community and the Group of African States at the United Nations, and in this regard requests increased collaboration with the Permanent Memorial Committee towards the successful conclusion of the international design competition for the permanent memorial;

12. *Further notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in providing technical assistance and capacity-building to States members of the Caribbean Community in the management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition and the destruction of obsolete and seized firearms, ammunitions and explosives;

13. *Stresses* the urgent need for the reopening of the office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the region so as to reinforce the efforts of the States of the region in their struggle against the interrelated scourges of drugs, violent crime and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

14. *Expresses appreciation* for the cooperation received from the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the implementation of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March and for the continuing support and cooperation being received in the preparatory activities for establishing a permanent memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 62/122 of 17 December 2007 and subsequent resolutions;

15. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the countries concerned and relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate steps to enhance public awareness worldwide of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative, and to continue to facilitate efforts to erect the permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community".